SENATE, No. 1107

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

220th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JANUARY 31, 2022

Sponsored by: Senator EDWARD DURR District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)

SYNOPSIS

Bans abortion procedures 12 weeks or more after fertilization.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



AN ACT concerning abortion, supplementing Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes, and repealing sections 1 and 2 of P.L.2021, c.375.

4 5

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

6 7 8

9

10

11 12

13

1415

16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

2829

30

31

3233

34

35

3637

38 39

40

41

42

43 44

45

46

47 48

1. As used in this act:

"Abortion" means the use or prescription of any instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or device to intentionally kill the unborn child of a woman known to be pregnant or to intentionally terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant, with an intention other than: after viability, to produce a live birth and preserve the life and health of the child born alive; or to remove a dead unborn child.

"Attempt an abortion" means conduct taken by a person that the person believes will constitute a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in performing an abortion.

"Counseling" means counseling provided by a counselor licensed by the State, or a victim's rights advocate provided by a law enforcement agency.

"Facility" means any medical or counseling group, center, or clinic and includes the entire legal entity, including any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such facility.

"Fertilization" means the fusion of human spermatozoon with a human ovum.

"Medical treatment" means treatment provided at a hospital licensed by the State or operated under authority of a federal agency, at a medical clinic licensed by the State or operated under authority of a federal agency, or from a personal physician licensed by the State.

"Minor" means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

"Perform an abortion" means to take an action that includes inducing an abortion through a medical or chemical intervention, including writing a prescription for a drug or device intended to result in an abortion.

"Physician" means a person who is licensed to practice medicine and surgery pursuant to chapter 9 of Title 45 of the Revised Statutes.

"Post-fertilization age" means the age of unborn child as calculated from the fusion of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.

"Probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child" means the time period that will, with reasonable medical judgment and reasonable probability, be the post-fertilization age of the unborn child at the time the abortion is planned to be performed or induced. "Reasonable medical judgment" means a professional judgment made by a reasonably prudent physician in the practice of medicine, and made with knowledge about the case and the treatment possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved.

"Unborn child" means an individual organism of species homo sapiens, beginning at fertilization, until the point of being born alive.

- 2. a. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, it shall be unlawful for a person to perform an abortion or attempt to do so, unless the person is a physician, performing or attempting to perform the abortion pursuant to this act, who has first made a determination of the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child or has reasonably relied upon a determination of the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child made by another physician. In making a determination pursuant to this paragraph, the physician shall make inquiries of the pregnant woman and shall perform or cause to be performed any medical examinations or tests that a reasonably prudent physician, knowledgeable about the case and the medical conditions involved, would consider necessary to make an accurate determination of post-fertilization age.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, an abortion shall not be performed or attempted if the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child, as determined pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, is 12 weeks or greater.
- b. The provisions of subsection a. of this section shall not apply if:
- (1) in reasonable medical judgment, the abortion is necessary to save the life of a pregnant woman whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness, or physical injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by, or arising from, the pregnancy itself, but not including a psychological or emotional condition;
- (2) the pregnancy is the result of rape, if the rape has been reported to a law enforcement agency at any time prior to the abortion and, at least 48 hours prior to the abortion, the patient has obtained counseling for the rape, provided that the counseling may not be provided by a facility that performs abortions unless that facility is a hospital; or the patient has obtained medical treatment for the rape or an injury related to the rape. The physician who performs or attempts to perform an abortion under an exception provided by this paragraph shall comply with applicable State laws that are in effect regarding reporting requirements in cases of rape; or
- (3) the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest against a minor, if the rape or incest has been reported at any time prior to the abortion to a law enforcement agency or to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency in the Department of Children and

- Families. The physician who performs or attempts to perform an abortion under an exception provided by this paragraph shall comply with applicable State laws that are in effect regarding reporting requirements in cases of rape or incest.
 - c. Notwithstanding the requirements for performing or attempting to perform an abortion pursuant to this act, a physician terminating or attempting to terminate a pregnancy pursuant to subsection b. of this section may do so only in a manner which, in reasonable medical judgment, provides the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive, unless in reasonable medical judgment termination of the pregnancy in that manner would pose a greater risk of:
 - (1) the death of the pregnant woman; or

- (2) the substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including a psychological or emotional condition of the pregnant woman.
- d. A person who performs or attempts to perform an abortion in violation of subsection a. of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree.
- e. A woman upon whom an abortion is performed shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, subsection a. of this section.
- f. If, in reasonable medical judgment, the unborn child has the potential to survive outside the womb, the physician who performs or attempts an abortion under an exception provided by subsection b. of this section shall ensure a second physician trained in neonatal resuscitation is present and prepared to provide care to the child consistent with the requirements of subsection g. of this section.
- g. When a physician performs or attempts an abortion in accordance with this section, and the child is born alive, as defined in the federal "Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002" (Pub. L. 107–207, 1 U.S.C. s.8), the following shall apply:
- (1) Any health care practitioner present at the time shall humanely exercise the same degree of professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life and health of the child as a reasonably diligent and conscientious health care practitioner would render to a child born alive at the same gestational age in the course of a natural birth.
- (2) Following the care required to be rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the child born alive shall be immediately transported and admitted to a hospital.
- (3) A health care practitioner or any employee of a hospital, physician's office, or abortion clinic who has knowledge of a failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall immediately report the failure to an appropriate State or federal law enforcement agency, or to both.
- h. A physician who performs or attempts to perform an abortion under an exception set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection

- 1 b. of this section shall, prior to the abortion, place in the patient 2 medical file, documentation from a hospital licensed by the State or 3 operated under the authority of a federal agency, a medical clinic 4 licensed by the State or operated under the authority of a federal 5 agency, a personal physician licensed by the State, a counselor licensed by the State, or a victim's rights advocate provided by a 6
- 7 law enforcement agency, which documentation shall show that the 8 adult woman seeking the abortion obtained medical treatment or 9 counseling for the rape or an injury related to the rape.

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

45

47

- A physician who performs or attempts to perform an abortion under an exception set forth in paragraph (3) of subsection b. of this section shall, prior to the abortion, place in the patient medical file documentation from the Division of Child Protection and Permanency in the Department of Children and Families showing that the rape or incest was reported prior to the abortion; or, as an alternative, documentation from a law enforcement agency showing that the rape or incest was reported prior to the abortion.
- The physician who intends to perform or attempt to perform an abortion under the provisions of subsection b. of this section shall not perform any part of the abortion procedure without first obtaining a signed informed consent authorization form in accordance with this subsection. The informed authorization form shall be signed in person by the woman seeking the abortion, as well as by the physician who is performing or attempting to perform the abortion, and a witness. The physician performing or attempting to perform the abortion shall retain the signed informed consent form in the patient's medical file, and shall maintain the form in compliance with all State and federal laws, federal "Health Insurance including the Portability Act of 1996," Pub.L.104-191, and related Accountability The informed consent authorization form shall be regulations. presented in person by the physician and shall consist of:
- (1) a statement by the physician indicating the probable postfertilization age of the unborn child;
- (2) a statement that State law allows abortion after 12 weeks fetal age only if the mother's life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness, or physical injury, when the pregnancy was the result of rape, or when the pregnancy was the result of an act of incest against a minor;
- (3) a statement that the abortion shall be performed by the method most likely to allow the child to be born alive, unless this would cause significant risk to the mother;
- 43 (4) a statement that, in any case in which an abortion procedure 44 results in a child born alive, State law requires that child to be given every form of medical assistance that is provided to children 46 spontaneously born prematurely, including transportation and admission to a hospital;

- (5) a statement that these requirements are binding upon the physician and all other medical personnel, who are subject to criminal and civil penalties for violations of this act, and that a woman on whom an abortion has been performed may take civil action if these requirements are not followed; and
- (6) affirmation that each signer has filled out the informed consent form to the best of the signer's knowledge and understands the information contained in the form.
- k. Any physician who performs or attempts an abortion pursuant to subsection b. of this section shall annually submit a summary of all such abortions to the National Center for Health Statistics no later than 60 days after the end of the calendar year in which the abortion was performed or attempted, subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The summary shall include the number of abortions performed or attempted on an unborn child who had a post-fertilization age of 12 weeks or more and specify the following for each abortion:
 - (a) the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child;
 - (b) the method used to carry out the abortion;
 - (c) the location where the abortion was conducted;
- (d) the exception under subsection b. of this section pursuant to which the abortion was conducted; and
 - (e) any incident of live birth resulting from the abortion.
- (2) A summary required under this subsection shall not contain any information identifying the woman whose pregnancy was terminated, and shall be submitted consistent with the federal "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996," Pub.L.104-191, and related regulations.

3. Sections 1 and 2 of P.L.2021, c.375 (C.10:7-1 and C.10:7-2) are repealed.

4. This act shall take effect on the first day of the third month next following the date of enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill provides that an abortion is not to be performed or attempted if the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child is 12 weeks or greater, with certain exceptions noted below. Only physicians will be permitted to perform abortions, and, before performing or attempting to perform an abortion, the physician will be required to make a determination of the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child or reasonably rely on a determination of post-fertilization age made by another physician. In making the determination, the physician is to make inquiries of

the pregnant woman and perform any medical examinations or tests necessary to accurately determine post-fertilization age.

The bill provides an exception to the general restriction on abortion procedures after 12 weeks of post-fertilization age if: 1) the abortion is necessary to save the life of a pregnant woman whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, illness, or injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by, or arising from, the pregnancy itself; 2) the pregnancy is the result of rape, if reported to a law enforcement agency prior to the abortion; or 3) the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest against a minor, if reported to a law enforcement agency or to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency (DCPP) in the Department of Children and Families or to a law enforcement agency prior to the abortion. In terminating or attempting to terminate a pregnancy under these circumstances, the physician may do so only in a manner which, in reasonable medical judgment, provides the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive, unless the termination of the pregnancy in that manner would pose a greater risk of the pregnant woman's death or greater risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function.

The bill also: outlines the procedures that a physician who performs or attempts an abortion must follow, consistent with the federal "Born Alive Infant Protection Act," if an exception provided in the bill exists and the unborn child survives the abortion or attempted abortion; outlines the documentation the physician is required to file proving a pregnant woman or minor seeking an abortion has been raped or is a victim of incest; requires the woman seeking the abortion, the physician performing or attempting to perform the abortion, and a witness to sign an informed consent authorization form; and requires any physician who performs or attempts an abortion pursuant to the bill to annually submit a summary of all such abortions to the National Center for Health Statistics.

A person who performs or attempts to perform an abortion in violation of the requirements of the bill will be guilty of a crime of the third degree, which is punishable by imprisonment for three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both. However, a woman upon whom an abortion is to be performed will be immune from civil or criminal liability.

The bill repeals sections 1 and 2 of P.L.2021, c.375, which set forth provisions of law that would contradict the provisions of the bill.